

XII. *Descriptions of new Coleoptera from Australia.*

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HAVING recently been engaged in naming a series of Coleoptera, added to the British Museum Collection from Port Bowen, I have noted a large number of new species and some new genera. This paper contains as many descriptions as I have been able to prepare up to the present time.

NECROPHAGA.

CUCUJIDÆ.

Ino dimidiatus, sp. nov.

Depressus, nitidissimus, flavo-testaceus; capite, thorace elytrorumque apice nigris; antennis piceis. Capite sat crebre punctulato. Thorace capite haud latiori, discrete subtilius punctulato, ante medium lateribus bene rotundatis, postice fortiter angustato. Elytris capite thoraceque conjunctis paulo longioribus, basi angustatis, parce subtilissime punctulatis, singulo elytro ad apicem rotundato. Abdomine apice rotundato, subtilissime punctulato.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. 1 lin.

Head large, slightly narrowed behind the eyes, distinctly and not very thickly punctured; labrum yellow. Antennæ pitchy, a little longer than the head and thorax. The elytra are scarcely longer than the head and thorax taken together, very broad behind, at the base a little narrower than the broadest part of the thorax; very sparingly punctured, the apical half black, the apex of each elytron rounded, especially on the outer side. The punctuation of the abdomen is very delicate, not very thick on the basal segments, but closer on the apical one. The anterior femora are pitchy.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

LAMELLICORNIA.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

EPHOLCIS, gen. nov.

Mentum quadrangular, a little longer than broad; a little broader in front, concave on the exposed surface. Labial palpi with the apical joint conical. Maxilla with the apical lobe with five or six strong, sharp teeth. Basal joint of the maxillary palpi minute; the other three elongate, subequal. Clypeus trapezoidal, anterior margin with a deep central incision. Antennæ 9-jointed; basal joint club-shaped, 2nd globular, 3rd and 4th joints sub-cylindrical, 5th joint a little shorter than broad, 6th very transverse, 7th, 8th and 9th forming an ovate club. Thorax below excavated to receive the head; the lateral margins of the excavation curved. Claw joint of the anterior tarsi nearly as long as the three preceding joints taken together; claws slender and curved, each claw furnished, at its extreme base, with a small quill-like appendage.

This insect has the appearance of *Mæchidius*, with the head resembling that of *Diphucephala*. It should be placed between these two genera. The lateral borders of the excavation on the under side of the thorax in *Mæchidius* are rectilinear behind and emarginate in front; in the present genus the borders are entirely curved.

Epholcis divergens, sp. nov.

Elongata, picca, subopaca. Capite magno, vix crebre haud fortiter punctato; clypeo rufo-picco, antice angustato, in medio fere ad basin diviso, apice reflexo, lateribus bisinuatis; oenlorum cantho prominulo obtusiusculo. Thorace longitudine duplo latiori, leviter convexo, crebre sat fortiter punctato, antice posticeque angustato, lateribus post medium leviter sinuato; angulis anticis prominulis, posticis obtusiusculis (fere rectis). Scutello discrete punctato. Elytris thoracis latitudinem æquantibus, postice paulo ampliatis; striis plurimis e punctis parvis elongatis formatis, punctis setiferis, interstitiis angustissimis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. 2 lin.

Pitchy; the forehead, the disk of the thorax and the elytra darker. Head large, the punctures forming irregular, transverse, short lines; the clypeus somewhat re-

sembles that of some *Diphucephalæ*. It is narrowed in front, with the apex slightly reflexed or thickened, divided in the middle by a deep incision; the ocular canthus is very small, very slightly prominent, and slightly obtuse. The sides of the thorax are somewhat angular behind the middle; the posterior angles are somewhat obtuse. The elytra are closely covered with rows of setiferous punctures,—each puncture has at its base a minute shining tubercle,—the interstices are extremely narrow, except the third, fifth and seventh, which appear as narrow, irregular, shining costæ.

Hab.—Cape York. B. M.

MÆCHIDIUS, MacLeay.

The species of the genus are divisible into two sections: the first having the claws to the tarsi simple (*M. spurius*, Kirby, &c.); the second having a delicate quill-like appendage springing from the extreme base of the claw, and sometimes nearly equalling it in length (*M. atratus*, Burm., &c.). A very similar appendage is seen in the claws of *Pyronota*.

Section I. Claws without basal appendage.

Mæchidius spurius, Kirby.

In the British Museum Collection there is a specimen from Swan River, which differs from the type specimen in having the forehead evenly convex (with no impression on the forehead as in the type); the thorax has the sides behind the middle nearly parallel, whereas in the type the thorax is slightly narrowed behind, the posterior angles are acute in the former, and slightly obtuse in the latter. The minute round tubercles at the base of each puncture on the elytra are very distinct in the type, less so in the Swan River specimen. The apex of the posterior tibia is more produced on the outer side than in any other species with which I am acquainted, the produced part is directed outwards.

Mæchidius latus, sp. nov.

Nigro-piceus, latus, parallelus, depressus. Capite antice sat fortiter triangulariter emarginato, lateribus obliquis bisinuat, genis prominulis obtusis. Thorace longitudine

duplo latioribus, crebre fortiter punctato; lateribus arcuatis, pone medium paululo angustatis; basi utrinque fortiter sinuato, angulis posticis bene acutis. Elytris thorace haud latioribus, lateribus fere parallelis, depressis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternatis costatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat. 3 lin.

This species is peculiar for its broad depressed form. The thorax is very slightly narrowed at the base, the posterior angles are unusually acute, owing to the base of the thorax being strongly sinuate on each side. The elytra have the alternate interstices distinctly costate.

Hab.—Melbourne. B. M.

In the British Museum Collection are several specimens which differ from the above described in having the punctures on the thorax crowded, but in other respects they agree; the difference is possibly only sexual.

Mæchidius variolosus, W. MacLeay.

This species (if I have correctly determined it) is easily distinguished by its clear brown colour, and by the long hair with which it is clothed. In this and the following species the posterior tarsi are long, and the anterior tibiae scarcely dentate.

Hab.—Sydney. B. M.

Mæchidius longitarsis, sp. nov.

Castaneus, sat nitidus, depressiusculus. Clypeo haud profunde triangulariter exciso. Thorace sat crebre punctato, postice vix angustato, angulis posticis acutiuseculis, basi fortiter bisinuato. Tibiis anticis angustis, vix tridentatis. Tarsis posterioribus sat gracilibus, articulo primo elongato duobus sequentibus conjunctis æquali.

Long. 4 lin. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

This species is very close to the preceding. They have in common the castaneous colour, nearly the same form; the anterior tibiae are unusually little dilated; the apex is only very slightly bifid, and the usual upper third tooth is nearly obsolete. In both species the posterior tibiae are slender, very slightly produced at the apex; the tarsi are slender, and the basal joint is unusually long (equal to the two following taken together in the present species). The head is rounded at the sides and in front, with the

clypeus not very deeply triangularly notched in the middle. Thorax gently convex, not very thickly punctured, twice as broad as long, scarcely narrowed behind the middle; the base strongly sinuated at each side; the posterior angles acute, not directed outwards. The elytra are striate-punctate, the alternate interstices very narrow, and, owing to a transverse tubercle at the base of each puncture, the interstices are irregular (in fact, only visible when seen from behind, or not directly from above). There is no long hair on the thorax and elytra as in the preceding species.

Hab.—South Australia. B. M.

Mæchidius rufus, Hope.

Hab.—Australia. Mus. Oxon.

Mæchidius ater, sp. nov.

Oblongus, ater, convexus. Capite antice leviter emarginato, lateribus reflexis vix sinuatis, genis prominulis obtusis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{2}{3}$ latiori, convexo, creberrime fortiter punctato, antice arcuatim angustato, lateribus postice rectis, angulis posticis acutis, basi utrinque leviter sinuato. Elytris thoracis latitudine et $2\frac{1}{4}$ longioribus, parallelis, leviter convexis, striato-punctatis, striis æquidistantibus; punctis oblongis, singulis basi tuberculo rotundato nitido instructis. Antennarum clava magna ovata.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Deep black, convex, sub-opaque. The thorax is only slightly emarginate in front; the sides are arcuate in front, nearly parallel behind; the base is gently emarginate on each side, which makes the posterior angles acute. Elytra the same width as the thorax, parallel at the sides; each puncture of the striæ has a distinct shining tubercle at the base.

Hab.—Sydney. B. M.

Mæchidius brevis, sp. nov.

Præcedenti affinis, at paululo latior. Thorace crebre fortius punctato, angulis posticis denticulo instructis, basi leviter rotundato utrinque leviter sinuato. Elytris basi fere truncatis, latitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ longioribus, postice paulo am-

pliatis, striarum punctis singulis basi tuberculo minuto instructis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lin.

This species is very close to the preceding. The head is nearly of the same form, but the angle made by the side of the anterior emargination, and the oblique side of the head, is less obtuse; the sides distinctly bisinuate, and the cheeks are very prominent and acute; the minute tubercles on the surface are not crowded as in the preceding. Thorax convex, rather thickly and strongly punctured (crowded at the sides); the sides are evenly rounded, with the margins minutely crenulate; the posterior angles are indicated by a small triangular tooth, behind which the base is gently sinuate. The elytra are about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than their width at their base, the base nearly straight; the punctures forming the rows are elongate and narrow, each puncture with a small, transverse, shining tubercle at the base; the interstices flat, but rendered slightly irregular by the tubercles at the base of the punctures. Pygidium with crowded punctures, and without any raised, central, smooth line. Anterior tibiae short and broad, with three nearly equal strong teeth on the outer side, equidistant from each other.

Hab.—Rockhampton. B. M.

A specimen from S. Australia (Mount Alexander district) only differs from the above in having the thorax a little broader and the elytra relatively longer.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Mæchidius acutangulus, sp. nov.

Oblongus, convexiusculus, piceus, subopacus. Capite antice triangulariter emarginato, lateribus reflexis obsolete bisinuatis, genis prominulis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, sat convexo, confertim sat fortiter punctato; angulis anticis sat prominentibus, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, basi omnino rotundato, angulis posticis dente parvo acuto instructis. Scutello elongato-triangulari. Elytris thorace vix latioribus at duplo longioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis setiferis, interstitiis planis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ; lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

The head is not very deeply triangularly emarginate in front; the sides are oblique and reflexed, very slightly bisinuate; the cheeks are slightly prominent and slightly acute. Thorax broadest behind the middle, gently

narrowed in front, with the sides much rounded; the posterior angles are only indicated by a small acute tooth, behind which the base is very slightly sinuate; the punctures on the surface are small and round, and crowded, each puncture having a minute, round, yellow scale in the centre. Elytra emarginate at the base; the punctures which form the striæ are narrow, and there is a minute tubercle at the base of each puncture; there is the appearance of a slight impressed line on the inner side of the third, fifth and seventh rows of punctures. Pygidium thickly punctured, longitudinally raised in the middle. Anterior tibiæ slightly broader towards the apex, tridentate on the outer side, the basal one small and distant from the other two.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

Mæchidius excisus, sp. nov.

Elongatus, niger, subopacus. Capite antice leviter emarginato; lateribus obliquis, leviter bisinuatis, reflexis, genis prominulis obtusis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{2}{3}$ latiori, convexo, crebre fortiter punctato; lateribus arcuatis, ante angulos posticos semicirculariter excisis, angulis posticis acutis. Elytris deplanatis, postice paulo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, interstitiis planis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. 2 lin.

Head thickly punctured, in front with a shallow triangular emargination; the angle before the eye is not very prominent, obtuse, but not rounded. The thorax is slightly narrowed in front, thickly (somewhat closely) and strongly punctured; the sides are arcuate, with a small semi-circular emargination before the posterior angles, which are acute and slightly prominent. The anterior tibiæ are stout, wider at the apex, with a small tooth in the middle of the outer edge and two strong approximate teeth at the apex.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

Mæchidius hopeanus, of Westwood, differs from the above in having the head in front less emarginate, the sides less directly oblique and the cheeks rounded. There is also no distinct angle before the posterior emargination of the side of the thorax, as there is in *M. excisus*. Lastly, the upper tooth on the anterior tibia is much closer to the apical teeth than in the above described insect.

Hab.—Moreton Bay, Clarence River. B. M.

Section II. Claws with a quill-like appendage at the base of each.

Mæchidius atratus, Burm.

Hab.—Melbourne.

Mæchidius sordidus, Boisd.

This appears to be one of the commonest South Australian species. In Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue, *M. MacLeayanus*, Westw., is sunk as a synonym of it. I have authentic specimens of *M. sordidus* and have seen the type of *M. MacLeayanus*, and can therefore say with certainty that the species are distinct. *M. sordidus* is opaque, brown, oblong, the sides somewhat parallel; the thorax is very slightly narrowed posteriorly, the posterior angles are slightly less than right-angles; the setæ on the surface are rather fine and are all directed towards the scutellum; the striae of the elytra are equidistant, the interstices flat.

Mæchidius emarginatus, sp. nov.

Oblongus, piceo-niger, subopacus. Capite vix convexo, fortiter punctato, antice emarginato, emarginationis angulis exterioribus acutis prominulis, lateribus obliquis sat fortiter bisinuatis, genis prominulis obtusis. Thorace longitudine $\frac{2}{3}$ latiori, antice arcuatim angustato, leviter convexo, crebre haud fortiter punctato; lateribus crenulatis; angulis posticis oblique semicirculariter emarginatis, angulo ante emarginationem fere recto, angulo postico obtusiusculo. Scutello punctulato. Elytris deplanatis, thorace vix latioribus at $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus; striarum punctis elongatis, setiferis, setis plerumque erectis brunneo-testaceis. Pygidio ad apicem foveâ magnâ impresso.

Long. 5 lin.; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, but is less strongly sculptured; the form of the thorax is moreover quite different. In the preceding species the thorax becomes narrower a little before the posterior emargination, whereas in this species the thorax is broadest at the anterior angle of the emargination. The elongate punctures of the striae have no tubercle at their base, as in the preceding species.

Hab.—Australia. B. M.

Mæchidius serdentatus, sp. nov.

Oblongus, sat convexus, piceus, rugosus. Capite utrinque tridentato. Thorace confertim fortiter rugosopunctato, convexo, lateribus rotundatis, marginibus crenulatis, angulis posticis sat acutis, basi utrinque sat fortiter sinuato. Elytris thoracis latitudini æqualibus, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis irregularibus alternatim subelevatis nitidis. Tibiis sat latis, fortiter tridentatis; tarsis brevibus.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head with the margins reflexed, rather deeply triangularly emarginate in front, the sides with three strong triangular blunt teeth. Thorax very coarsely rugosely punctured, the intervals shining, the sides rounded in front, moderately narrowed behind, the posterior angles are moderately acute (but not directed outwards). The punctures on the elytra are very strong, and the shining tubercles at the base of the punctures encroach upon the interstices so as to make them irregular; three of the interstices are broader than the others and irregularly sub-costiform. The posterior tibiæ are enlarged at the apex.

Hab.—Adelaide.

Mæchidius MacLeayanus, Westw.

Oblongus, subdepressus, nigro-piceus. Capite fortiter crebre punctato, antice emarginato, lateribus obliquis bisinuatis. Thorace transverso, crebre fortiter punctato, antice arcuatim angustato, pone medium paululo angustato; angulis anticis prominulis obtusis, posticis acutiusculis; basi utrinque sinuato. Elytris thorace haud latioribus, postice paulo ampliatis, striato-punctatis (punctis ovatis, singulis basi tuberculo minuto transverso instructis), interstitiis alternatis nitidis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

The anterior margin of the head is not deeply triangularly emarginate; the sides are oblique, distinctly bisinuate, the cheeks rather broad and prominent. The thorax is thickly punctured on the disk, but the punctures are not crowded; the anterior angles are blunt, the sides are gently rounded, more narrowed in front than behind the middle; the base is gently sinuate at each side, which makes the posterior angles slightly acute. The alternate

interstices of the elytra are slightly less narrow than the others, and more shining.

Hab.—East Australia. B. M.

This species resembles *M. spurius*, Kirby, of the first section, but that has the head in front nearly straight; the cheeks are less prominent, the thorax less strongly transverse, and the sides are not reflexed as they are slightly in *M. MacLeayanus*, and the posterior angles are slightly obtuse angles.

Machidius corrosus, sp. nov.

Oblongus, convexus, niger, rugosus. Capite rugoso, antice triangulariter exciso, lateribus bene reflexis obliquis, sat fortiter bisinuatis. Thorace convexo, fortiter creberrime punctato, pone medium parum angustato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis posticis fere rectis; basi medio rotundato utrinque leviter sinuato. Elytris thorace vix latioribus, fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis basi tuberculo transverso nitido, interstitiis 2, 4, 6 paulo latioribus nitidis sat costatis, alteris angustis interruptis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species resembles *M. MacLeayanus*, but is more convex; the sides of the head are much reflexed. The thorax is more convex, the sides are not reflexed towards the front; the posterior angles are nearly rectangles (not at all acute). The sculpture of the elytra is very rugose; the punctures are deeply impressed; the alternate interstices are very narrow, and almost lost between the striae.

Hab.—Van Diemen's Land. B. M.

Machidius gracilis, sp. nov.

Elongatus, rufo-brunneus, opacus, flavo-setosus. Capite sat plano, antice fere truncato, lateribus obliquis, vix bisinuatis, genis angustis. Thorace leviter convexo, longitudine duplo latiori, sat crebre fortiter punctato (punctis flavo-setosis), antice posticeque bene angustato, angulis anticis prominulis acutis, lateribus medio fere angulatis, angulis posticis obtusis; basi utrinque oblique truncato. Elytris thorace paulo latioribus, postice ampliatas, striato-punctatis, punctis elongatis leviter impressis, flavo-setosis; marginibus flavo-ciliatis; singulo elythro lineis tribus haud elevatis obscurioribus. Tibiis anticis tridentatis.

Long. 3 lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species is very unlike all the others in the genus. The thorax is slightly angular at the sides, the elytra are long, and the setæ which are on the surface are very distinct, and bright yellow; each elytron has three distinct dark lines of a slightly purple-brown colour.

Hab.—Sydney. B. M.

Mæchidius obscurus, *rugosicollis* and *parvulus*, described by MacLeay, and *M. Mellyanus* and *Raddonanus* of Westwood, are unknown to me, so that I cannot say to which section they belong.

Lepidiota squamulata, sp. nov.

Picea, convexa, creberrime albo-squamulata. Capite lato, convexo; clypeo transverso, antice rotundato, in medio reflexo-emarginato. Thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, convexo, antice angustato, margine antico vix emarginato, basi late bisinuato, angulis posticis rectis. Scutello apice obtuso. Elytris basi thorace haud latioribus, postice rotundato-ampliatis, convexis. Tibiis anticis fortiter tridentatis.

Long. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Thorax closely covered with round shining scales. The elytra very thickly covered with white scales, but not crowded together as on the thorax. The margins of the pygidium are reflexed.

Hab.—Swan River. B. M.

In the Muscum Collection there is a second specimen, which has the white scales smaller than in the specimen described, and consequently they are less close together.

LEPIDODERMA, gen. nov.

Antennæ with the 3rd and 4th joints elongate and equal; the 5th very transverse; the 6th to 10th forming a short club, the 6th joint not quite as long as the four following joints. No sternal process. Anterior tibiæ armed with three teeth.

This genus belongs to the true *Melolonthidæ* of Lacordaire, but differs in the antennæ from any genus with which I am acquainted. The species described below somewhat resembles *Tricholepis niveopilosa*, Blanch., and I think the genus is best placed immediately after *Lepidiota*.

Lepidoderma albo-hirtum, sp. nov.

Oblongum, nigrum, dense albo-hirtum. Capite magno; clypeo brevi, antice rotundato, in medio leviter reflexo-exciso. Thorace longitudine duplo latiori, convexo, antice angustato, lateribus rotundatis. Scutello apice rotundato. Elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, postice paulo ampliatis, ad apicem deflexis. Abdomine supra cinereo.

Long. 15 lin. ; lat. 7 lin.

Thorax more narrowed in front than behind, the base obliquely truncate at each side, the posterior angles nearly rectangles. The elytra are a trifle more than three times as long as the thorax, not costate, the apex deflexed. Legs black, sparingly covered with long yellowish hair. Head, thorax, elytra, sides of the abdomen and the pygidium densely clothed with white scale-like hair, that on the sides of the abdomen finer. The upper side of the abdomen is clothed with fine ashy pubescence; the metasternum with longer brownish pubescence.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

SERRICORNIA.

Rhipidocera mystacina, Fab.

The type specimen of this species in the Banksian Collection has the thorax entirely clothed with white pubescence, the abdomen maculate, and the elytra rather roughly sculptured. The specimens from Port Bowen agree perfectly with the type. The common form having the thorax spotted with white, I take to be merely a variety. The number of joints in the antennæ of the ♂ examples from Port Bowen varies from 22 to 34; a ♀ example appears to have 18 joints to one antenna and 19 to the other. Specimens from Swan River, which I suppose to be *R. pumilio*, have black femora; one male example has 43 joints in the antennæ.

Specimens with the abdomen immaculate and with the elytra less densely and less strongly sculptured appear to belong to a distinct species, but I cannot satisfactorily name it from descriptions which I have seen.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Chalcotænia elongata, sp. nov.

C. Lamberti affinis. Thorace utrinque foveâ ovatâ subtiliter punctulatâ impresso; elytris quadricostatis, costâ tertiâ postice abbreviatâ, interstitiis costis latioribus æneis, crebre subtiliter punctatis, ad costæ tertiæ apicem foveâ quadratâ leviter impressâ.

Long. 11 lin.; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Elongate, olivaceous, shining. Interstices of the elytra coppery at the base. Thorax slightly narrowed in front of the middle, somewhat sparingly and strongly punctured; the impressed suture, a small spot on each side of it near the front, and an oblong shallow fovea close to the margin behind the middle, green; the lateral fovea finely rugulose. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, attenuated towards the apex, with margins towards the apex serrated. Each elytron with four costæ, the third abbreviated, the interstices broader than the costæ and finely punctured and rugulose; at the apex of the abbreviated costa there is an oblong shallow fovea, which is filled with fine white pubescence.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

Differs from *C. Lamberti* in having only a single fovea at the side of the thorax, in the greater width of the interstices of the elytra, and in the presence of the fovea behind the middle.

Chalcotænia quadrisignata, Saund.

The female of this differs from the male in having the apical segment of the abdomen slightly truncate, the ♂ having a deep triangular emargination. The females appear to be constantly larger than the males; the specimen in the Museum Collection measures 18 lines in length.

Hab.—Port Bowen.

Chalcotænia cuprascens, sp. nov.

Elongata, convexa, nitida, cuprascens. Capite crebre, fronte parce punctatis. Thorace postice longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, leviter convexo, antice paulo angustato; disco discrete punctato, longitudinaliter fortiter canaliculato; lateribus crebre punctatis, antice canaliculâ et postice foveâ magnâ rotundatâ subtiliter punctatâ ornatis. Elytris thorace

paulo latioribus, et $3\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, lateribus parallelis, postice attenuatis; superne discrete punctatis; singulo elytro foveis tribus magnis et lineis tribus latis haud profundis impresso.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

This species is closely allied to *C. australasiæ*, Saund., but has the under side sparingly punctured, except in the lateral fossæ of the abdomen. The foveæ on the thorax and elytra are also different. Thorax narrowed in front, broadest at the posterior angles; the disk somewhat sparingly punctured, with two very shallow foveæ near the anterior margin; sides in front marked with an oblique shallow channel, which runs into a deep round fovea near the posterior angles. Each elytron with two small shallow foveæ at the base, a third on the side below the shoulder, a large round impression on the disk before the middle, a large triangular impression placed obliquely behind the middle near the side; below this last there is an elongate narrow impression reaching nearly to the apex of the elytron; parallel with the suture there is a broad shallow impression, and a second one close to it occupying only the apical half of the elytron. Abdomen sparingly and strongly punctured, except at the sides.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

Var.—Colour somewhat æneous; abdomen with only a few punctures on the middle portions.

Hab.—North Australia. B. M.

Chalcotania quadri-impressa, sp. nov.

C. australasiæ affinis. Capite foveâ elongatâ fortiter impresso. Thorace antice paulo angustato, lateribus creberrime rugoso-punctatis, ad angulos posticos impressione haud definitâ. Elytris thorace paulo latioribus, parallelis, postice attenuatis; singulo elytro impressionibus duabus discalibus notato.

Long. 11 lin.; lat. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The head has a deep elongate fovea. Thorax gently narrowed from the base to the front; the disk is thickly punctured; on each side of the suture there is an irregular, raised, smooth, black line with one or two raised smooth spots in front; all the punctured portions are bright green; at each posterior angle there is a large, shallow, ill-defined, thickly-punctured impression. The elytra are green, the suture and the costæ blackish and shining; one costa is

parallel to the margin, a second is somewhat oblique, and runs from the shoulder to the apex of the elytron, a third costa commences at the base close to the suture, and joins the second costa some distance ($\frac{1}{3}$) from the apex; in the discoidal space between these two costæ are two large shallow coppery impressions, linked together by a very short costa; the space next the suture and that between the 1st and 2nd mentioned costæ is impressed and very finely punctured. The abdomen is very thickly punctured, coarsely in the middle, finely at the sides; the apical segment with a distinct triangular incision at the apex.

Hab.—North Australia. B. M.

Chalcotœnia occidentalis, sp. nov.

C. australasiæ, Saund. affinis, at latior. Elytris postice abrupte attenuatis; marginibus ad apicem denticulis 6 vel 7 armatis.

Long. 12—14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This insect differs from *C. australasiæ*, Saund., in being rather less convex, rather broader, with the surface of the elytra less rough, the spaces between the costæ flat, and very finely punctulate; the margins have only six or seven small teeth at the extreme apex.

Hab.—Nicol Bay, West Australia. B. M.

HETEROMERA.

Atryphodes quadridentatus, sp. nov.

Ater, depressus. Capite planato, fronte utrinque lineâ brevi curvatâ fortiter impressâ. Thorace longitudine paulo angustiori, postice bene angustato, margine antico semicirculariter emarginato; lateribus late reflexis, antice arcuatim-rotundatis, ante angulos posticos in dentem parvum triangularem ampliatis, angulis posticis acute productis; basi leviter emarginato; disco sub-plano, tricaniculato. Elytris basi thorace haud angustioribus, postice latoribus (lateribus arcuatis), sat fortiter striatis, interstitiis alternatis costatis. Abdomine nitido. Tarsis ferrugineis.

Long. 8 lin.; lat. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

This species resembles *A. egerius*, Pascoe, but the curious double posterior angles to the thorax separates it from all its congeners. The second joint of the antennæ is very small, the third is longer than the two following taken together; the fourth to tenth joints become gradually

shorter and smaller, but the tenth is still not transverse; the apical joints are slightly ferruginous.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

PHYTOPHAGA.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Diphyllocera striata, sp. nov.

D. gemellatæ affinis. Differt fronte utrinque sulcatâ; thorace antice angustato, cupreo tincto, parce fortiter punctato; clytris fortiter striato-punctatis; femoribus haud piceis.

Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This species closely resembles *D. gemellata*, Westw., but is at once distinguished by the strong striate-punctate elytra, &c. The thorax is transverse, slightly narrowed in front, blackish-purple, the sides and disk with coppery reflections; the scattered punctures on the surface are very strong, the anterior angles are not produced. The elytra are dark olive colour, with the shoulders coppery; the deep impressions, which are golden, are placed nearly as in *D. gemellata*, but the hindmost lateral one is double. There is a transverse curved coppery and golden band near the apex of each elytron, and a second short band at the extreme apex.

Hab.—Port Bowen. B. M.

LIST OF SPECIES.

| | |
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| NECROPHAGA (CUCUJIDÆ). | Lepidiota squammulata, sp. nov. |
| <i>Ino dimidiatus</i> , sp. nov. | Lepidoderma albo-hirtum, gen. et sp. nov. |
| LAMELLICORNIA (MELOLONTIIDÆ). | SERRICORNIA. |
| <i>Epholeis divergens</i> , gen. et sp. nov. | <i>Rhipidocera mystacina</i> , Fab. |
| <i>Mæchidius spurius</i> , Kirby. | BUPRESTIDÆ. |
| " <i>latus</i> , sp. nov. | <i>Chalcotenia elongata</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>variolosus</i> , W. MacLeay. | " <i>quadrisignata</i> , Saund. |
| " <i>longitarsis</i> , sp. nov. | " <i>cuprascens</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>rufus</i> , Hope. | " <i>quadri-impressa</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>ater</i> , sp. nov. | " <i>occidentalis</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>brevis</i> , sp. nov. | |
| " <i>acutangulus</i> , sp. nov. | HETEROMERA. |
| " <i>excisus</i> , sp. nov. | <i>Atryphodes quadridentatus</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>atratus</i> , Burm. | PHYTOPHAGA (CHRYSOMELIDÆ). |
| " <i>sordidus</i> , Boisid. | <i>Diphyllocera striata</i> , sp. nov. |
| " <i>emarginatus</i> , sp. nov. | |
| " <i>sexdentatus</i> , sp. nov. | |
| " <i>MacLeayanus</i> , Westw. | |
| " <i>corrosus</i> , sp. nov. | |
| " <i>gracilis</i> , sp. nov. | |